

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENINGAPRIL 9, 1878

In the Senate to day a bill was reported to repair and put in operation again the New Orleans mint. The railroad funding bill was further considered, and Mr. Edmunds spoke at length.

The House was in a wrangle all day over everything. A long time was consumed in disposing of a report from a conference committee on a bill allowing the employment of extra clerks by the Secretary of the Treasury. and appropriating \$20,000 for the railway postal service, which was finally accepted. A resolution to fix the 231 for the consideration of the bill to retire the National Bank circulation was, after much filibustering, finally passed, the vote on ordering the main question being 126 to 106. The House in committee of the whole had under consideration the tariff bill.

On Sarurday Judge Wylie, of Washington, sentenced a negro to the penitentiary for out raging a white girl. Yesterday, another negro, in the same city, too lazy to work, and prob ably hungry, adopted the same means in order to obtain comfortable quarters and three square meals a day. Fortunately, his intended victim, who was a child of his own race, escaped unicipred. A long rope and a short shrift are the only effective measures for the prevention of such crimes. Imprisonment, under existing regulations, has no terrors for criminals of the class alluded to, as was shown in the case of one of those referred to, who publicly thanked the Judge for sending him to the penitentiary.

Secretary Sherman is not only opposed to the payment of "rebel" claims, but also decides that some of the "loyal" claimants, and what's more, of "loyal" States, shall not be reimbursed for the losses they sustained by reason of the war. He says, in regard to the claim of the Pennsylvanians whose houses and lots were would be impossible for any government to pecially civil war, as are here claimed. Certainly there is no authority of law in the Treas ury Department to pay such claims, and I would not ask Congress to authorize it, though entirely within the power of that body." The mest noticeable point, however, about the Secretary's decision, is the fact that he has at last discovered that the late conflict between the sections was a "civil war," and not a rebellion. If he goes on in this way much longer his valuable services in securing the vote of Louisiana will be forgotten, and Mr. Howe, Mr. Gorham, or some other of his former co-laborers in the radical cause, will read him out of the party.

Be a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered yesterday, and published elsewhere in to day's Gazatte, it will be tax its bonds has been definitely settled, and that, too, adversely. This decision is applicable to Alexandria, and is of great importance to the interests of the city, as the coupons upon the Corporation bonds must now be received for their face value in payment of taxes. The decision referred to is complimentary to Mr. Stuart, the Corporation Attorney of this city, as it sustains the opinion rendered by him a year or two ago, when the question of taxing the bonds of the corporation was first submitted to him.

Disastrons Fires.

In the building of the Steuben county (N. Y.) poorhouse, which was burned on Saturday night, nearly all the windows were grated, and there was but one mode of egress from each story. No night watchman was employed about the buildings, and there was no fire apparatus. All partitions were of pitch pine and burned like tinder. The cries of Ford, who set fire to his bed, roused the other inmates only after the building was filled with blinding smoke. An inmate who had Ford in charge opened Ford's door and the flames burst out and ran along the partitions and up the stove pipe hole into the second story. Ford could not be seen on account of the flames. He had forced his head be tween the bars of the window and was unable to pull it back. The upper story was occupied by twenty-five women and children, the lower story by eighteen men; a majority were idiotic, crippled or very aged; five on the first floor and ten on the second perished. At the first alarm Eli Carrington, the keeper, knocked in the door at the foot of the staircase leading from the second story. Right or ten women were piled up at the foot of the stairs, and a cloud of suffocating smoke rolled down. The women were pulled out. On Sunday the blackened remains of five bodies were taken from the ruins, and yesterday about two thirds of the debris were dug over and more remains found; altogether they would about fill an ordinary sized coffin. Legs, arms and skulls were entirely burned off and in most cases but a very small portion of the body can be found. No blame is attached to any one, but the county is severely censured for providing such a man trap for the occupation of its paupers. Before the fire there were 140 paupers at the county house.

A fice in Forsyth, Ga., on Sunday night destroyed the only remaining hotel and three store houses. The telegraph office was burned, but is now reopened. The orgin of the fire was accidental. Three weeks ago Forsyth suffered severely by fire.

The large barn of Charles Andrew, at Darby, Pennsylvania, was entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire last night. Fourteen head of cattle and three horses were consumed.

NEW YORK, April 9.-Secretary Sherman visited the sub treasury this morning and had a long interview with Assistant Treasurer Hill. house. At one o'clock this afternoon a conference was begun between the Secretary and a number of prominent bankers whom he had invited to meet him. The meeting is strictly

a grave where it had lain for five years, in the ject of embarking at Bujukdere. The Sultan for the purpose of placing it by the side of the Russian troops would evacuate the points on body of her husband, recently deceased. It was as snow, and natural in expression. It appeared Marmora. Turkish newspapers have been orto have been completely petrified.

Foreign News. THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In the British House of Lords vesterday Lord Beaconsfield, criticised the treaty of San Stefano, drawing conclusions similarto those contained in Lord Salisbury's dispatch. Although every article of the treaty was a deviation from the treaties of 1856 and 1871, he would not call them violations, because had they been considered at the Congress as Eugland desired, they might have been regarded as suggestions. He showed that the posses sion of Bessarabia was not a trifling local interest. Lord Palmerston had strongly insisted upon its cession to Roumania as involving the esting and important part of the debate was independent navigation of the Danube. The Congress could not take place after Russia's the difference between Lord Derby and his refusal to conform to her previous engagements and to the treaty of Paris. He pointed out various ways in which the existing situation in he East imperiled the British Empire. The Egyptians once threatened Constantinople. There was consequently no reason why the Russians might not march to the Suez Canal. He could not conceive why England should be unarmed when all the other Powers were armug. The British Empire must not only be cuoyed, but maintained.

Lord Granville criticised the details of the Government's past policy, but declared he would not commit himself or his friends on the pre sent question, but leave the Government to their own responsibility. Upon a general review of the situation, he drew conclusions fav-

urable to peace. Lord Derby denied that calling out the re serves was the sole or principal cause of his difference with his late colleagues. He said matters at present were at a deadlock, where neither side would give way, for tear of a loss of digoity. He, for one, world not press matters at this moment, and increase groundless irritation. He decied the existence of an emergency justifying the calling out of the reserves. The only concervable motive for haste (of which. however, he would not accuse the Government) country. Even an Australian alliance was very doubtful, and all the other Powers were certain | ble defiance in defence of British interests. They to stand aloof. Why, under these circumstances, might be the subject of further negotiations in should England be not drifting, but rushing, into a purposeless war? He admitted that oircumstances might force England into a war, but at present be could see no ground there-

Lord Jaires said the smallness of the inerease of the army did not justify Lord Derby's inferences. The Earl of Carnaryon said Lord Salisbury's

sword. The Duke of Argylle avowed his belief that the country was being led to a conclusion which was concealed from Parliament.

dispatch show that if England entered the Con-

gress she would do so with her hand upon the

The Marquis of Salisbury declared that his sentiments were the same as at the time of the Constantinople Conference. He did not concur in the idea that Russia only could establish good government in the Turkish provinces. The Constantinople Conference indicated ample security for good government without destroy- that all recognize great changes are necessary irjured during the battle of Gettysburg: "It | ing the authority of the Porte. The Govern- and real guarantees must be secured against a ment's preparations were precautionary, not | renewal of the recent disturbances in sout warlike. He believed he had grounds for hop- eastern Europe, while the problems to be solved make good such losses during war, and es- ing that war would be avoided. If, however, apart from amour propre would not be simpliwar should arise, he hoped patriotism would | fied by a European war. Lord Salisbury's circucarry the country safely through it.

> Lord Derby also stated that there were other reasons for his resignation, which he could not divalge until the propositions from which he dissented were made known.

The address was agreed to without a divi-

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, proposing the address thanking the the Queen for her proclamation, said the calling out of the reserves was not intended to alarm the country, but leading it to believe that the circumstances were of great national peril. They were, however, such as rendered it ne- clare that there is no question of driving a cessary to put the army in condition for use without delay.

The tone adopted by the speaker was studiously moderate. He said he believed that even now Russia, on calmer consideration, would accede to England's view. If, however, England were denied the opportunity of partiseen that the question of the right of a city to cipating in a general European settlement it was the duty of the Government to see that the Hungarians and pro-Russian Court party, I move the previous question." the interests of England were unharmed.

Mr. Gladstone said he did not intend to contest the address by offering an amendment, because the vote on the supplemental estimates would afford a botter opportunity. In discussing the policy of the Government's armamonts the Chancellor of the Exchequer had failed to show the existence of an emergency justifying the calling out of the reserves. Mr. Giadstone urged the acceptance of Germany's proposal for a preliminary conference. the Russians now hold the Danube from its Lord Salisbury's despatch stated the case in a contentious method that only the meanest attorney would resort to.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Scoretary for India, said the people should not be too hasty in con cluding that England was isolated. There were deep interests involved, and he ventured to say Lord Salisbury's circular would win over others to England's views. It was impossible that any English Minister could ever desire war, but it was right to show that England would not allow herself to be trodden upon or dishonored by the greatest Power in the

The debate was adjourned until to night. The Earl of Darby's statement in the House of Lords showed that several differences arose between him and his colleagues before his resignation. He was with difficulty persuaded to assent to the early summoning of Parliament | bullet through his brain. At the time of shootand to the six million vote. He also stated that in the event of war all that England could hope from Germany was a bare, and not benevolent. neutrality.

The Marquis of Salisbury in his speech strongly objected to Lord Derby making these unu-ual revelations. He said he had no offi cial information that Prince Gortschakoff denied the truth of Prince Ghika's report of his conversation relative to Bessarabia. If he had such information, it would be for each to de termine whom he thought more credible, Goreschakoff or Gaika.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says the belief that Germany is abandoning her strictly passive attitude is rapidly gaining ground here. It is said that Prince Bismarck evidently intends to use his is suence in favor of peace. It s supposed that the negotiations for a Congress will be recommenced on some new basis. No answer has yet been sent to Lord Salisbury's

A despatch from Vienna says despite the reassuring utterances of the Russian semi-official journals, the presentation of the written statement of Austria's views which followed General Ignatieff's return to St. Petersburg and there can be no doubt that if Norton had not seems to have produced an unfavorable im-

A report is current in Vienna that Prince Gortschakoff has notified Austria, that he has postponed his answer to her demands until England has formulated her counter-proposals. so that he may be able to reply to Austria and England simultaneously.

compromise from some quarter.

A despatch from Constantinople says: "The PRESERVED IN THE GRAVE. - Last week the Russians, in consequence of the opposition of body of Mrs. David Whalley was taken from the Porte, have again abandoned their pro- victims. The daughter had been outraged and Presbyterian churchyard, at Freeport, L. I., has asked the Grand Dake Nicholas when the Layman girl, except that the head was not the Turkish side of the line of demarcation.— The Grand Duke in his reply alluded to the very heavy, and upon opening the coffin, was found to be as perfect as when buried, white continuance of the British fleet in the Sea of

Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador has recived a report from Mr. Reade, the British Coosul at Rustchuck, claiming satisfaction from the Russian Government for the outrage committed by the Russian troops in entering the Consulate there and taking possession of its archives notwithstanding that the British flig was hoisted ever the building at the same

time. LONDON, April 9.-The general effect of yesterday's debate in Parliament will be reas suring. The government measures are supported by a large majority in Parliament while the language of the ministers was moderate concerning the purpose of those measures, and hopeful of the ultimate success of the diplomatic efforts of the powers. The most inter-Lord Derby's statement. This showed that colleagues was of long standing, and affecting the substance of their entire Eastern policy .-Lord Derby disapproved of the early summon ing of Parliament. The date ultimately fixed was a compromise on a preposition that Par liament should meet even earlier. He disap proved so strongly of the vote of credit that he temporarily retired from the Cabinet, and for forty eight hours his resignation was it Lord Beaconfield's hands, and now it is not the calling out of the reserves which induced him to resign. There are other reasons, but what those other reasons are be cannot divulge until the propositions of the Government, from which be dissented, are known. It appears, therefore, that the Government has come to some resolutions which at present are held in reserve. While the Government has said from the outset that Russia cannot liberace herself from existing engagements without the consent of the other contracting parties. Lord Derby attaches little importance to the necessitwo requiring from her a formal acceptance of that principle. He recognizes that if the Congress should meet, such a principle must be laid down, but he does not emphasize it as a primary requisite for a firm arrangement of any kind. He regards the failure of the Con gress as comparatively unimportant. He does was to take advantage of the war feeling in the not recognize the consequences of that failure or state of affairs as justifying or requiring forci which objections to various points of the treaty of San Stefano could be discussed between the individual powers, but he deprecates on every ground, England going to war on account of such interests as are involved in these ques

St. Petersburg telegrams are very pacific. They say the feeling gains ground that some formula will be invented which will remove the obstacles to the assembling of a congress, and that Prince Bismarck is evidently interesting bimse f to this end. They declare that Russia has not fought to exclude Europe from consid ering the solution of the Eastern Question, and does not regard the methods proposed by the treaty of San Stefano as the only solution Russia can accept. Russian diplomatists say: Let Austria and England state the solutions they desire. Perhaps by mutual concessions some satisfactory arrangement can be found Here is a wide basis for an agreement, seeing lar is said to offer a new argament for the Congress for the questions raised by it are so numerous and important as to require many months for their discussion through the ordi nary diplomatic channels. While this is the language of inspired communications from St. Petersburg, in Vienna it is known that Austria's written objections to the treaty of San-Stefano which reached St. Petersburg two days after. Gen. Ignaticff's return from Vienna has given great dissatisfaction, the Russians saying Austria claims entirely too large concessions In Vienna Count Andrassy's friends de bargain at all; that Austria has simply pointed out the European interests which are endangered by the treaty of San Stefano and which Russia is bound to respect. Nevertheless Count Andrassy still clings to the idea of a Congress, so closely indeed, that in some quarters it is declared that it is his only hope of get ting any settlement whatever accepted by both and in default of such acceptance Count An-

drassy's position will be untenable. The drift of the news from Constanticopie i again distinctly pro English. The positions of Vefyk Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, is said to be strengthened and new objections have been taken by the Turks against Russian military movements. Russian garrisons have relieved the Roumapians at Widdin, Nikopolis and Rahova so that mouth to the Servian frontier.

The Shotgun.

Information reached Joplin last evening of terrible homicids, committed on Short creek, in which Jacob Kilian lost his life at the hands of William S. Norton. Some two days ago Kilian arrived on Short creek and, it is said, often before declared he would do. The result was that the latter procured a double-barrel shot gun, and meeting Kilian about two o'clock yesterday afternoon on the south end of Columbus street, near the "Old Log Cabin in the Lane," he raised the gun to his should and fired both barrels, the charges of which took effect in Kilian's breast, killing him instantly. Norton then whipped out his revolver and approaching the man as he lay weltering in his blood, put s ing the men could not have been over fifteen paces apart. Norton immediately gave himself up to the officers and was placed under arrest. Kilian's body was taken in charge by his

friends. The cause of the tragedy dates back twelve years ago. Both men served through the war n the same regiment and company, and toward he end of the war bad blood was engendered between the two regarding some trivial matter. In 1856 or 1867 they met at a small place called Fide ity, situated about seven miles southeast of this place, where they again had some trouble and Kilian drew his revolver with the intenion of killing Norton. Norton, however, was too quick for him and fired first, the shot putting out one of Killan's eyes. Since that time Nor ton has been continually harassed by his old enemy except during the time the latter was in the penitentiary for killing William Lake, the showman, at Granby, in 1871. Lake, it will be remembered, attempted to put Kilian out of the show for some misbehavior on his part, when the latter turned and shot him, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. For this crime he was tried and sent to the penitentiary for six years, but was let out about one year ago under the two thirds rule. He returned to Jopin and after a few days left for Pierce City, near where he had been living until he went to Short creek, done as he did yesterday afternoon he would sooner or later have fallen betere the desperado's unerring bullet.—Jopin, Mo. News, March 29.

Met his Deserts. NEW YORK, April 9 .- A dispatch from St. Alexandre, Canada, says that there now seems to be no doubt that Jeseph LaPage, who was The latest St. Petersburg news is considered hanged at Concord, N. H., on the 15th of to indicate that Russia expects a proposal for a March for the murder of Josie Layman, was the perpetrator of a cold blooded murder here some ten years ago. Mrs. George Fountie and her daughter Minnie, aged sixteen, were the her body out up very much like that of the severed from the body. LaPage was here at the time, and was heard to make threats against Mrs. Fountie and her daughter.

The weather this evening was cloudy and

Interesting Debate.

In the United States House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Eden said: Does not the gentleman from Massachusetts (alluding to Mr. Butler) think that General Shields would be better suited to fill the position of Postmaster General than that of doorkeeper of the House. and does he not think that with his great influ ence with this administration he could succeed in getting him into that office?

Mr. Butler. Oh! (ironically) my great influ ence with this administration! [Laughter.]-The gentleman must certainly have hardly got over the festivities of Saturday.

Mr. Eden. I did not go to Chester. Mr. Butler went on to criticise Gen. Field for entering the service of the Khedive of Egypt and for swearing his allegiance to the government of the United States, and arpealed to the House not to strike down Shields, the veteran of two wars.

Mr. Elen, of Illinois. Did the gentleman make any complaint against the appointment of Gen. Longstreet to an important office by Gen. Grant?

Mr. Butler. I made no objection to his appointment, and I do not know that there was any one armed union soldier who was sceking for the same office at the same time. Mr. Eden. Does not the gentleman from

Massachusetts know that Gev. Shields is not seeking for this office now? Mr. Butler. I thank God that he is not .-

But let me say further about Gen. Longstreet: General Lougstreet had repented for more than two months. | Sneering laughter on the democratic side.

Mr. Eieo. His repentance, I suppose, consisted in his joining your party. If a confederate general joins your party he is fit for office but so long as he remains with the democracy he is unlit.

Mr. Clymer would join the gentleman from Massachusetts in making Gen. Shields' pen sion \$100 per month. He continued : "I wil go farther, and vote to place him on the retired list, where he would get \$3 000 a year. I will go further and vote to pay him for the services which he would have rendered in that Con gress from which he was turned out, though elected by a majority of thousands, by the republican party, headed by the gentleman from Massachusetts." Applause on the floor and in the galleries. I "I wish to say to the gentleman that I fear the Greeks bearing gifts" | laugh ter, | and I do not propose, as a member of the majority, that he shall dictate who shall be our officers. When, in the past history of the gentleman, has he honored the soldier when that soldier was a democrat? Did not you and those that followed you drag McClellan in disgrace and shame from the army? Did not you cast Hancock into exile? When, all along the whole line of glorious men who suffered for the Union cause, have you ever honored them if they were democrats? Never in all your history, and never would you, if you did not conceive at this hour you could drive a wedge into the democratic party and rend it in pieces. We are neither to be controlled nor frightened, and when the gentleman appeals to me and to others from Pennsylvania, I tell him that the red flag which he attempts to flunt in our eyes has no terror for me or for the people which I represent. Among them the war is ended; to them peace has come, and no agitation, such as the gentleman from Massachusetts would give rise to to-day, could drive them from their instincts. We are here to elect a proper person for doorkeeper. We will not elect one who is totally disabled to perform its duties, and we will elect one of our party who is capable, as I know, houest, as I believe, and who will be faithful to the high trust which this House shall impose upon him, uninfluenced by the threats of the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Applause.] Mr. Butler then had General Shields' peti-

tion for an increase of pension read, and said he was new lecturing up in New England, which neither of the three last doorkeepers could do. Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, offered as a sub stitute a joint resolution placing General Shields on the army retired list with the rank of brigadier. [Applause on the democratic side.]

Mr. Butler refused to accept the substitute. He said :- "When you put that in order; when you wake up to your duty, I will vote for it; but you cannot put it in here now, in order to get in a Confederate general. [Applause on the republican side. | The Confederate general never could ride upon old Shields's back and never shall, with my consent. [Laughter.]

The House refused to second the previous question-110 to 120.

Mr. Cox, of New York, after referring to the fact that the war was over, asked :- Would not the honorable gentleman be entirely satisfied with this House granting that pecuniary aid to General Shields which General Shields him self requests? Mr. Speaker, that is rather too thin. The whole business becomes evanescent as you approach it. This House has not been unfair toward Union soldiers. How is it organized? To day we have a Northern man for the Speaker; we have a Union soldier from Kentucky as our clerk; we have a gentleman from Ohio, a Union man, as our Sergeant at-Arms, The Confederates who are members of this House are about equal to the Union men on this side of the House, and yet they only have the office of Postmaster and the Doorthreatened to take the life of Norton, as he had keeper. Are we then aggrandizing them on the part of the Confederacy. Why all these wonderful complaints on the part of the gentleman from Massachusetts? Have we not acted well? The country is bound together once more, as I hope, in amity, kindoess and conciliation, which is never to be destroyed again. I trust. The blue and the gray are always ready to decorate graves in unison, and in such a con dition why ought we to be reproached to-day because we choose for this post of Doorkeeper a man who has fought on the other side of the

Mr. Hale, of Maine, made a speech, criticising democratic appointments in the House, and eulogizing General-Shields. Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, replied, and in the course of his remarks, said: "It is the part of the ghouls and byecas to delve into the trenches where putrid carcasses are buried, and drag them out to batten and fatten upon the feast. It is not manhood. They have been brought out again to day. It was left to the gentlemen from Massachusetts and Maine to refuse to allow a subordinate officer of the House to be elected without fighting the war over again. False charges have been hurled against us, and not for the first time, neither. We have been told here to day that the candidate who has been nominated in the democratic caucus for the doorkeeper of this House deserved, by every law, human and divine, to to have been hanged. We have been told (using him as an average specimen of the element which embraces 8,000,000 of the people of the laud) that they were all breathing a mis erable existence at sufferance and were indebted for their poor, miserable lives to the magnanimity of the republican party. That has been told to us year after year, and it is told to us to day. It is false, and the falsehood should wither and die on the lips that last uttered it. How was it possible, I ask, for a man who belonged to the army of the Confed eracy to have been hanged after the terms of surrender and capitulation had been agreed upou? Do you mean to say that the well carned reputation for courage and gallantry and manhood which the soldiers of the Union army had illustrated by overwhelming and conquering my people was to be blotted and blurred, for the first time in the history of civilized warfare, by this government ignoring the conditions of surrender and hanging unarmed men whom it had agreed to protect in order to induce them to lay down their arms? Mr. Butler denied having made use of any

been banged, and when that utterance is accompanied with the boast that he alone stood by that law and executed it, I would like to know what interpretation or construction can possibly be given to his language except that the confederates were to be hanged when the power to hang

them was conferred.

Mr. Butler. Not after we had agreed not to.

Mr. Blackburn. It is time sir, that this thing should stop; it is time that false charges should cease to be made and that truth should be observed. It is time that it should be admitted without doing violence to the plighted faith which your country (or our country, if that will suit'vou better had pledged thatthe men who wore the uniform on the other side should no longer be refused admission to every personal right, privilege and prerogative of citizenship, so long as they observe the condition of their parole. It is time it should be admitted that these men from then until now were not only estitled to every right of personal liberty and property under the Constitution of the country, but that they hould become the subject of protection at the hands of the dominant party itself, and that your solemn promises, and that your word deiberately given should not be violated, as it cannot be violated without rendering infamous the man who dares to do it. I am sorry that it was necessary for a member of the House to remind us of the exercise of what he chooses to term clemency, but which impartial history will denominate but common fairness, and that in illustrating this magnanimity for which he claims such credit to his party it was necessary for him to parade before us boastfully the execution of an unarmed, helpless prisoner, the only man I believe whom the history of that war snows to have been killed or injured on the confederate side by the warrior from Massachusetts. [Loud laughter and applause on the democratic side] The result of this debate was published in yesterday's Gazette]

The Eighth Congressional District.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: Noticing a few days ago that you were publishing communications from all sections of this district relative to the next gentleman who is to represent us in Congress, I would respectfully ask a short hearing from Fairfax. Ever since the war our public men have been either generals or colonels. Men in Virginia have been elected to office simply and solely on their military record, with but few exceptions. I would not say one word against their bravery upon the field of battle, or their characters, for they have all been honorable men. But is it necessary to send a man to Congress simply because he was a general in the army? Does his military ability indicate that his knowledge of State affairs is of the same kind? We have in in this district men who know but little of war -from experience-as may be found out by noticing how many generals and colonels we have. We have men who can represent us just as ably as can those who have won distinction in war. In almost every convention we have noticed that the chairman is generally a major general, the secretary, a colonel; but if there are any resolutions to be drawn up referring to State affairs, why they may then, by way of change, and perhaps of necessity, call in some poor obscure lawyer or farmer. Military men may do to start a government, but we are disposed not to credit the opinion that only military men can run it. Since the war every county in this district has been represented in longress. Now has not Fairfax some right to speak and offer her services in that capacity? Alexandria had Hon. Lewis McKenzie, who never heard a bullet, and we venture to say that that accient city had no one better in every respect to send to Congress than Mr. McKenzie. Loudoun has always urged her claims; Fauquier has sent Hon. Eppa Huntoo, a man of good sound sense and unimpeachable character. Would General Hunton have ever been sent to Congress if there had been no war? But we in Fairfax have to help send men to our legislative body, and when asked to bring forward a man to be nominated, and in convention to receive a complimentary vote, we have submitted, and thus been made a catspaw of. We have one man in our county who has no peer in the whole district as a statesman, a man who is not only capable of representing us, but who should be sent to Congress for the good he has done the conservative party in Virginia. We need a man of legal and legislative ability, and that man is Judge Heory W. Thomas. But say some, Thomas was

once a whig; yes, and so were two fifths of the democrats of to-day. Fairfax should have a voice in this matter, and her sons should go into that convention with the firm and honest intention of being heard. We wish we could call Judge Thomas general, but he would then be looked upon with greater favor because of his military character than for the true, genuine dignity of his intellect. We are for Thomas and don't care a stiver for generals, colonels or

FAIRFAX Co., VA., April S, 1878. HAMILTON, VA., April 8, 1878.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette: While the approaching election for Congress

is still afar off, we find that it is exciting the minds of the many political aspirants, and every issue of the different newspapers in the Eighth Congressional district contains an article in support of the claims of this or that candidate for the position. As we belong to a county whose voice has always been potent in the selection of a man for the position of representative, and as the present incumbent is not of our county, we feel the less hesitation in saying a few words in his favor. In the first place why should we make a change? What has taken place since General Hunton represented us in which he acted an indifferent part? Wherein has he failed us? These are questions that when answered only go to show that the present representative is the man for the place. He has been in Congress just long enough to establish a character for honesty, sobriety, judgment and discretion that will compare favorably with that of any member upon the floor, and while he may not claim to be brilliant, yet we are as suced by those associated with him daily that he is the peer of any member of the Vuginia delegation. Then why make a change merely that some other of our great men may have a chance to display their talents. We of the South ought to begin now to learn the lesson learned so long ago by the North and West that if we want leading men in Congress, men who are capable of doing for us what the necessities of the case may require, and who will act a leading part in every measure for the good of our common country, we must, when we elect a 62-65. Hay quiet and unchanged. Sugar stands good man, keep him there. Let him become acquainted with our wants, and at the same time acquire a knowledge of parliamentary usages and become familiar with the forms and usages of the position he occupies, so that he may be able to do for us what every faithful representative wishes to do, that is advance the interest of his people. Now we know no one accuses Gen. Hunton of being insincere, and we believe the majority of his constituents believe him to be an honest upright man. As for his fitness his career is the best exemplar. He stands to day in the House as well as any man. With as much influence, perhaps more, than any member of the Virginia delegation. Let us keep him there. Virginia wants to-day leaders, not followers. It is the necessity of the hour that in the councils of the nation we have leading men. How can we have them if as soon as a representative becomes familiar with his duties he must step down and out to give place to some other no more deserving, but it may be more needy individual. The office of representative should be for the good of the people represented, and not merely a position given to a man to meet pecuniary needs. When we get a good man, one who can do us good, command the respect of all, regard-

served, by every law, human and divine, to have his position a man who, whatever his qualified tions, must travel the same toilsome road, serve the same time, before he can attain the same prominence, and then, probably, to be set aside for another who needs the position. For onown part we then think every consideration of justice and interest demands that Gen. Hunton be returned to the seat he now so worthily fills. and we feel sure that old Loudoun will endorse him almost to a man.

Virginia News.

A correspondent of the Petersburg ludex says Mrs. Z. Cornwell, of Prince George county broke her leg in jumping from a buggy some days ago. As she alighted on the ground, the foot turned under her, and the bone of the lee was so completely broken that it passed the foot and the sharp end tore its way through the leather of the shoe.

A negro woman set fire to and destroyed the barn, and all its contents, of Capt. Travilian, in New Kent county, last Friday, for the purpess of having a white man, whom she sup posed would be held responsible for the fire discharged.

A party of tramps boarded a train on the R. F. & P. Railroad at Quantico, last week and rode to Richmond, being too numerous to be foreibly put off.

A rock fish sent by Gen. Lee and Mr. Waler to the Fredericksburg marker, last Sauday, weighed one hundred and fifty pounds. The contest for the marshalship of the West

ern district is between Messrs. John F. Lewis and C. Y. Thomas. At the Richmond primary election the vote will be given viva voce, and none be allowed to vote who have not paid their taxes for 1876.

Col. Mayo having published his vindication Col. Coleman, it is said, will follow suite. A great temperance revival is in progress in

Richmond. John H. Freeman has been confirmed as postmaster at Lexington.

Action for Damages.

NEW YORK, April 9 .- An action against Major General Philip H. Sheridao, in which one James A. Whalen seeks to recover nearly \$500,000, is on the calendar of the United States Circuit Court, and will probably b reached for trial in the course of a day or two The suit is brought to obtain damages for the alleged unlawful "conversion to his own use of the stock of a Louisiana plantation in the month of August, 1867. The property select uled in the complaint amounts to \$420,000 and embraces horses, cows, pigs, sheep and mules by the hundred, shovels, spades, ploughcarts, wagons, hoes and other farm utensils. gether with about three hundred hogshead. sugar and two hundred and fifty hogsheals molasses-in fact the complete stock of the Killona plantation in St. Charles parish. Li understood that the defense will show that all these acts of appropriation were done by the General in his capacity as military officer an in behalt of the United States Government while he was acting as commander of the miltary department of the Gulf during the early period of reconstruction; and further, that the inventory is largely exaggerated, both as to

A gold brick valued at over fifty thousand dollars has been east at Helena, Montaga, being the product of one hundred and fifty tons of ore, taken from the Penobscot mines, la cated about eighteen miles from Silver City

Never give up the ship. Dr. Bull's Court Sgrup may cure you, as it has done others -It costs little, and can never harm. Price 2

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, April 9, 1878 .- To market to-day is quiet, and prices are with decided change. The transactions in Flour atlimited. Receipts of Wheat have increased and 2034 bushels were offered and sold to-day at 128, 130 and 133, as to quality. Corn is also good receipt, about 1600 bushels being offered. most of which was sold at 56, but a few sale were made at 57. No Rye reported, and S bushels of Oats were withdrawn.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, April 8, 187 Beef Cattle-Prices to-day ranged as follow Medium or good fair quality.......3 50 a 4 Ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows 3 00 a 3

Extreme range of prices...... 3 00 n Most of the sales were from4 25 a 5 Total receipts for the week 916 head. sales for the week 980 head.

There is very little difference in the market compared with last week. The prices quote show some improvement, but the quality of tops this week was better than last week, there ing some very superior Cattle sold, nor were the quite as many common ones as last week. The market was not active at any time, and sale were effected with some difficulty during ma of the time. We quote at 3,55 75 per 13) Milch Cows-Trade in Cows are very and prices are lower. We quote at 25.1540 p

head, as to quality, at retail. Sheep and Lambs-The trade in most of the pens that have received sheep has been fair. active, particularly for those of a good grad There is a marked increase in the number of the receipts, and the quality is fully equal to that last week. Good Lambs have been in good de mand. We quote wool Sheep at 5:61 cents, at sheared at 4.5 cent per lb gross. Lambs 7a0 cant per lb gross. Receipts this week 2782. Hogs-Prices have been well maintained at former quotations, as they ruled early last week The demand has only been moderate. The supply is fully up to the demand at the close this afternoon, a few Hogs being left in the pass

The quality is scarcely up to the average of last week. We quote at 5.52 cents per 10 net. Receipts this week 5185 head. BALTIMORE. April 9 .- Virginia 6s, old. do. deferred 4%; do. consolidated 591; do. 2 ries 31. Cotton held firmer, but quiet; middlen nominally 103 a104 Flour quiet and held steady Wheat-Southern firm; Western dull and lower; Southern red 125a137; do ambe-Penna red 135a136; No 2 winter red Wester spot and April 128a1281; May 129a130. Corn Southers steady; Western dull and weak at a decline of larc; Southern white 52.521; low 52; Western mixed spot and April May 53; June 537 541. Oats out and lower Southern 33:35; Western white 33:31; do mixe 31a32; Penna 33a25. Rye dull and nominal and active at 91-91. Coffee a shade firmer

quiet; Rio cargoes 14a17 Whiskey dull at \$1 NEW YORK, April 9. -Stocks strong. Money 7. Geld 100%. Flour dull and heavy. Whest dull; futures lc lower. Corn a shade easier.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 9.

Sun rises...... 5 33 | Sun sets....... 6 ARRIVED Str J W Thompson, Leonardtown, to FA Read

Str Mattano, Nomini, to J Broders & Co. Schr Morning Star, Washington, to W. Smoot. Schr. Annie Turner, Georgetown, to W. A Smoot. Schr. W. D. Marvel, Washington, to W. A

SAILED. Str Defiance, Philadelphia, by F A Reed. Schr. Mechanic, lower Potomac. by W. A.

Schr. Alice Curtis, Baltimore, by P H Hood. PASSED UP. Schrs Wm Mason, from Kennebec, R H Shannon and Samuel C Smith,

ASHORE AND OFF.

The schooner Charles Wolsey, which passed down light yesterday from Washington for Mr. Blackburn. When a member of the House asserts that this nominated candidate of the democratic party for the deorkepership de- own sake let us not set him aside and place in and proceeded on her voyage.